

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
RG.233.78.House
78th Congress

**Finding aid prepared by Office of Art and Archives,
Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives**

This finding aid was produced using the Archivists' Toolkit

April 26, 2013

Describing Archives: A Content Standard

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Summary Information

Repository	Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration
Title	House Records of the 78th Congress
Date [inclusive]	1943-1944
Extent	374.77 Cubic feet
Language	English

Administrative Information

Publication Information

Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration

Conditions Governing Access note

The records are governed by Rule VII(3)b of the House Rules:

(b) (1) A record shall immediately be made available if it was previously made available for public use by the House or a committee or a subcommittee. (2) An investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living person (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy), an administrative record relating to personnel, or a record relating to a hearing that was closed under clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI shall be made available if it has been in existence for 50 years. (3) A record for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the House shall be made available in accordance with that order. Except as otherwise provided by order of the House, a record of a committee for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the committee. (4) A record (other than a record referred to in subparagraph (1), (2), or (3)) shall be made available if it has been in existence for 30 years.

Collection Inventory

Records of Legislative Proceedings 1943-1944

Minute Books and Journals 1943-1944 5.0 Cubic feet (17 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The minute books and journals series includes a minute book, 1st session (78A-A1); legislative journal, 1st session (78A-A2); minute book, 2d session (78A-A3); and legislative journal, 2d session (78A-A4).

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1943-1944 17.0 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the House include seventeen volumes of original House bills, 2d session (78A-B1); original House joint resolutions (78A-B2); original House concurrent resolutions (78A-B3); House simple resolutions (78A-B4); desk copies of House bills passed (78A-B5); desk copies of House joint resolutions passed (78A-B6); desk copies of House concurrent resolutions agreed to (78A-B7); desk copies of House simple resolutions agreed to (78A-B8); engrossed House bills (78A-B9); engrossed House joint resolutions (78A-B10); engrossed House concurrent resolutions (78A-B11); desk copies of House bills tabled (78A-B12); desk copies of House joint resolutions tabled (78A-B13); desk copies of House simple resolutions tabled (78A-B14); desk copies of a bill and a resolution that failed to pass (78A-B15); a volume of House and Senate bills on the Union Calendar (78A-B16); and a volume of House and Senate bills on the Private Calendar (78A-B17).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House**Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1943-1944 0.5 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The bills and resolutions originating in the Senate and considered in the House include Senate bills passed (78A-C1); Senate joint resolutions passed (78A-C2); Senate concurrent resolutions agreed to (78A-C3); engrossed Senate bills (78A-C4); engrossed Senate joint resolutions (78A-C5); engrossed Senate concurrent resolutions (78A-C6); Senate simple resolutions communicated to the House (78A-C7); and notifications of Senate agreement to House amendments or to conference committee reports on Senate bills and resolutions (78A-C8).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions 1943-1944**Scope and Contents note**

The papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions include the following committees: Committee on Accounts (78A-D1); Committee on Agriculture (78A-D2); Committee on Banking and Currency (78A-D3); Committee on the Civil Service (78A-D4); Committee on Claims (78A-D5); Committee on the District of Columbia (78A-D6); Committee on Education (78A-D7); Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress (78A-D8); Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments (78A-D9); Committee on Flood Control (78A-D10); Committee on Foreign Affairs (78A-D11); Committee on Immigration and Naturalization (78A-D12); Committee on Indian Affairs (78A-D13); Committee on Insular Affairs (78A-D14); Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (78A-D15); Committee on Invalid Pensions (78A-D16); Committee on the Judiciary (78A-D17); Committee on Labor (78A-D18); Committee on the Library (78A-D19); Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries (78A-D20); Committee on Military Affairs (78A-D21); Committee on Mines and Mining (78A-D22); Committee on Naval Affairs (78A-D23); Committee on Patents (78A-D24); Committee on Pensions (78A-D25); Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads (78A-

Committee Reports

D26); Committee on Printing (78A–D27); Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds (78A–D28); Committee on Public Lands (78A–D29); Committee on Rivers and Harbors (78A–D30); Committee on Roads (78A–D31); Committee on Rules (78A–D32); Committee on the Territories (78A–D33); Committee on War Claims (78A–D34); Committee on Ways and Means (78A–D35); and Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation (78A–D35).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically by bill or resolution within each committee, except 78A–D5, 78A–D16, 78A–D21, 78A–D25, and 78A–D34, in which private bills are arranged alphabetically by person or subject.

Committee Reports 1943-1944 17.0 Cubic feet (77 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

Original committee reports are from the 1st session (78A–E1) and 2d session (78A–E2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committees 1943-1944

Committee on Accounts 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Accounts was created on December 27, 1803, and was made a standing committee in 1805. Its jurisdiction covered all subjects "touching the expenditure of the contingent fund of the House, [and] the auditing and settling of all accounts which may be charged therein to the House." In addition, the committee was responsible for the accountability of officers of the House, the procurement of rooms for the use of House committees and for the Speaker, and

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for recommending and authorizing the employment of such persons as stenographers, reporters of debates, janitors, and clerks and staff assistants for committees, members and senators. The Committee on Accounts existed from 1803-1946, and later was incorporated into the Committee on House Administration.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Accounts include correspondence (78A–F1.1); and various subjects (78A–F1.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Agriculture 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Agriculture was created on May 3, 1820, to provide a forum for the interests of the large agricultural population of the country. The committee's jurisdiction includes adulteration of seeds, insect pests, and protection of birds and animals in forest reserves; agriculture generally; agricultural and industrial chemistry; agricultural colleges and experiment stations; agricultural economics and research; agricultural education extension services; agricultural production and marketing and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, and commodities (not including distribution outside of the United States); animal industry and diseases of animals; commodity exchanges; crop insurance and soil conservation; dairy industry; entomology and plant quarantine; extension of farm credit and farm security; inspection of livestock, poultry, meat products, and seafood and seafood products; and forestry in general and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

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Committee Papers 1943-1944**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Agriculture include executive communications (78A–F2.1), arranged numerically; hearings (78A–F2.2); and various subjects (78A–F2.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture document the Agricultural Adjustment Act (78A–H1.1); butter and oleomargarine (78A–H1.2); crop insurance (78A–H1.3); farm bloc (78A–H1.4); farm credit (78A–H1.5); farm labor and machinery (78A–H1.6); Farm Security Administration (78A–H1.7); food, general (78A–H1.8); grapes and raisins as essentials (78A–H1.9); incentive payments (78A–H1.10); livestock and livestock products (78A–H1.11); milk (78A–H1.12); potatoes (78A–H1.13); protein feeds (78A–H1.14); roll back of farm prices (78A–H1.15); rubber (78A–H1.16); school-lunch program (78A–H1.17); sugar (78A–H1.18); tobacco (78A–H1.19); wheat penalty refund (78A–H1.20); wildlife (78A–H1.21); and various subjects (78A–H1.22).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Appropriations 1943-1944

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Appropriations was created in 1865. The Constitution of the United States specifies that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." The earliest appropriations bills were written by select committees on instruction from the Committee of the Whole House, and later ones by the standing Committee on Ways and Means. Increased demands for revenue and appropriations as a result of the Civil War combined to produce a tremendous workload for the Ways and Means Committee. Today, the committee is tasked with the appropriation of revenue for the support of the Government; rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts; transfers of unexpended balances; and bills and joint resolutions reported by other committees that provide new entitlement authority as defined in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Appropriations include hearings on appropriations for the National Labor Relations Board (78A-F3.1). A preliminary inventory, in typescript, describes the records of the Subcommittee to Investigate Subversive Activities.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Banking and Currency 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The Banking and Currency Committee was created in 1865 to relieve the Ways and Means Committee of part of its workload. Its jurisdiction included the chartering and oversight of national banks; the issue of national bank loans; the issue, taxation, and redemption of national bank notes; and the authorization of bond issues. It was responsible for legislation involving the deposit

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of public moneys, strengthening the public credit, monetary parity, and the issuance of silver certificates as currency. The investigation of the failure of state banks and the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company were also part of its jurisdiction.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Banking and Currency include executive communications (78A–F4.1), arranged numerically; and various subjects (78A–F4.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency document the cost of living (78A–H2.1); Emergency Price Control Act (78A–H2.2); payments to States for loss of revenue occasioned by Federal acquisition of real property (78A–H2.3); price ceilings (78A–H2.4); public war housing (78A–H2.5); rent control provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (78A–H2.6); subsidies to control prices (78A–H2.7); reconversion of industries from war to peacetime—a Mexican view (78A–H2.8); and various subjects (78A–H2.9).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committees

Committee on the Civil Service 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on the Civil Service, which had previously been the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, was established in 1924. The committee had jurisdiction over matters relating to the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of Efficiency, and alleged violations of civil service law, and it reported legislation relating to the repeal of the tenure of office act. The committee kept its name and jurisdiction until 1946, when the committee was merged into the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Civil Service include executive communications (78A-F5.1), arranged numerically; and various subjects (78A-F5.2). There is also a separate finding aid describing the records of the investigation of civilian employment in the Federal Government, 77th, 78th, and 79th Congresses.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Civil Service document various subjects (78A-H3.1). There is

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also a separate finding aid describing the records of the investigation of civilian employment in the Federal Government, 77th, 78th, and 79th Congresses.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Claims 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Claims is one of the oldest standing committees in the House of Representatives. It was established on November 13, 1794, having been preceded by Select Committees on Claims. The committee was to consider all petitions and matters or things touching on claims and demands on the United States and report appropriations of money for payment of claims it had authorized. Originally the Committee on Claims had jurisdiction over Revolutionary War and land claims as well as pensions. In the years that followed, other committees were created to handle special types of claims such as war claims, pensions, and private land claims. Under the 1880 revised House Rules, subjects relating to "private and domestic claims and demands other than war claims against the United States" were to be referred to the Claims Committee. At the end of the 79th Congress the committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and jurisdiction over the subjects that had formerly been referred to it was transferred either to the Judiciary Committee or the executive departments.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Claims include a communication from the Court of Claims listing all judgments of the Court for the year ending December 2, 1944 (78A-F6.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the District of Columbia 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on the District of Columbia was established on January 27, 1808. The committee's duty was to consider all petitions and memorials relating to the affairs of the District of Columbia referred to them by the House. Jurisdiction consisted of various municipal concerns of the District of Columbia including those involving streets, schools and teachers, railroads, police and fire departments, claims against the District Government, insurance, taxes, health and safety, liquor sales, incorporation of organizations and societies, and other matters that were the normal concerns of city and State governments. Since its creation the committee has shared jurisdiction on District concerns with other committees, and in particular with the Committees on Education and Labor, Interior, Banking and Currency, Judiciary, and Public Works. The committee was known as the Committee on the District of Columbia from 1801-1995. The committee was split and absorbed by subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations and by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia document the adequate playground for the Walter B. Patterson School (78A-F7.1); Alley Dwelling Authority (78A-F7.2); executive communications (78A-F7.3); arranged numerically; hearings (78A-F7.4); insanitary housing (78A-F7.5); juvenile delinquency (78A-F7.6); tuberculosis and social diseases (78A-F7.7); and various subjects (78A-F7.8).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committees

Committee on Education 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

When the Committee on Education and Labor was separated into two committees in 1883, the jurisdiction of the new Committee on Education included all legislation and documents relating to the subject of education. This included proposed legislation providing aid from the Federal Government to common schools, aid to the education of deprived or handicapped persons, the establishment of colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical education, and efforts to deal with illiteracy at the national level. The committee functioned until 1946 when it was reunited with the Committee on Labor under the Legislative Reorganization Act to form the new Committee on Education and Labor.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Education include correspondence (78A–F8.1); various subjects (78A–F8.2); and unbound minutes (78A–F8.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Election of the President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress was established in 1893 with jurisdiction over legislation concerning the election of the officials enumerated in its title, including proposed changes to the Constitution that affected the terms of office of the named officials, the succession to the offices of the President

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and Vice President, the direct election of Senators, and the meeting times of Congress. The committee considered national election laws and their enforcement, including such topics as the disqualification of polygamists from election to Congress, the use of electric voting machines in congressional elections, the necessary and proper expenses related to nominations and elections, and the publication of campaign expenses. It was responsible for changes in the law regarding the electoral count and resolutions regulating the actual electoral vote count by the Senate and House of Representatives. Before the establishment of the standing committee election issues were dealt with by select committees appointed to handle particular situations or legislation.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress document wartime voting by members of the armed services (78A–F9.1); and various subjects (78A–F9.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress include servicemen's voting (78A–H4.1); and various subjects (78A–H4.2).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Elections No. 1 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

From 1789 until the mid-19th century the number of contested election cases remained stable at an average of three per Congress. After the 34th Congress (1855-57) the number of contested seats rose sporadically to a peak of 38 during the 54th Congress (1895-97). In 1895, due to the increase in workload, the Committee on Elections was split into three separate committees: Elections #1, Elections #2, and Elections #3. After 1935 the number of contested elections returned to an average of three per Congress, and in 1947 the three Elections Committees were abolished and their jurisdiction included in that of the new House Administration Committee.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 1 include the contested election case of John C. Schafer v. Thaddeus F. Wasielewski, Wisconsin (78A-F10.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Schafer, John Charles, 1893-1962
- Wasielewski, Thaddeus Francis Boleslaw, (1904 - 1976)

Committees

Committee on Elections No. 3 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

From 1789 until the mid-19th century the number of contested election cases remained stable at an average of three per Congress. After the 34th Congress (1855-57) the number of contested seats rose sporadically to a peak of 38 during the 54th Congress (1895-97). In 1895, due to the increase in workload, the Committee on Elections was split into three separate committees: Elections #1, Elections #2, and Elections #3. After 1935 the number of contested elections returned to an average of three per Congress, and in 1947 the three Elections Committees were abolished and their jurisdiction included in that of the new House Administration Committee.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 3 include the contested election cases of E. O. Clark v. Jack Nichols, Oklahoma (78A-F11.1); Edward T. McEvoy v. Hugh Peterson, Georgia (78A-F11.2); James C. Moreland v. Leonard W. Schuets, Illinois (78A-F11.3); John B. Sullivan v. Louis E. Miller, Missouri (78A-F11.4); Lewis D. Thill v. Howard J. McMurray, Wisconsin (78A-F11.5); and unbound minutes (78A-F11.6).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- McMurray, Howard Johnstone, 1901-1961
- Miller, Louis Ebenezer, 1899-1952

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- Nichols, John Conover, 1896-1945
- Peterson, Hugh, 1898-1961
- Sullivan, John Berchmans, 1897-1951
- Thill, Lewis Dominic, 1903-1975

Committee on Enrolled Bills 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The House standing Committee on Enrolled Bills was a result of the dissolution of the old Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills. The Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills was established on July 27, 1789, with the responsibility for the enrollment of engrossed bills. In 1876 the joint rules of Congress were allowed to lapse, and although the committee continued to be referred to as a "joint committee," it consisted thereafter of a separate committee in each house, each supervising the enrolling of bills originated in its own house. Under the Reorganization Act of 1946, the functions of the Committee on Enrolled Bills were incorporated into those of the House Administration Committee.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Enrolled Bills document various subjects (78A–F12.1). There is also a volume relating to the enrollment of bills and resolutions (78A–F12.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department was created on December 5, 1927, to replace the 11 expenditures committees that were terminated at that time. Much of the work of the committee was accomplished by its subcommittees.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments include executive communications (78A–F13.1), arranged alphabetically by agency; hearings (78A–F13.2); various subjects (78A–F13.3); and unbound minutes (78A–F13.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Flood Control 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Flood Control was authorized February 3, 1916, early in the 64th Congress, and was given jurisdiction over subjects relating to flood control. In the previous two Congresses such flood control matters had been entirely under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and some flood control issues had been in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River before that committee was abolished in 1911. The Committee on Flood Control was terminated early in the 80th Congress on January 3, 1947. Its successor was the Committee on Public Works.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Flood Control include executive communications (78A–F14.1), arranged numerically; printed House documents (78A–F14.2), arranged numerically; and various subjects (78A–F14.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Foreign Affairs gained status as a standing committee of the House of Representatives in 1822, however, its antecedents date as far back as 1775 when the Continental Congress established a committee to correspond with friends abroad. The jurisdiction of the committee includes relations of the United States with foreign nations generally; acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries; establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations; export controls, including nonproliferation of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; foreign loans; international commodity agreements (other than those involving sugar), including all agreements for cooperation in the export of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; international conferences and congresses; international education; intervention abroad and declarations of war; diplomatic service; measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad; international economic policy; neutrality; protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation; the American National Red Cross; trading with the enemy; and United Nations organizations. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of State.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs include correspondence (78A–F15.1), arranged alphabetically by correspondent; and various subjects (78A–F15.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs document various subjects (78A–H5.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Immigration and Naturalization 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on Immigration and Naturalization was created in the House after having been a select committee for four years. Congress did little before 1860 to regulate immigration, which had traditionally been controlled by the colonies and then the states. After the Civil War, when the issues of States rights had been clarified and the need for a uniform immigration and naturalization system had become more apparent, the federal government began to build a system to regulate these areas. The jurisdiction included regulatory measures to restrict immigration, such as literacy tests, head taxes, racial and country-of-origin quotas, money-in-pocket tests, and professional and skills criteria. The committee reported legislation restricting immigration of certain classes of persons--such as Chinese, Japanese, contract laborers, anarchists, dependents, mental defectives, illiterates, paupers, and criminals--and naturalization legislation affecting

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classes of persons such as aliens who had served in the military during wartime, women married to U.S. citizens, and persons of particular nationalities. The complex regulatory system that was thus constructed was the source of a large number of requests for private legislation designed to provide relief for persons who begged personal exemption from the broad categories defined in the legislation.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization include executive communications (78A–F16.1), arranged numerically; various subjects (78A–F16.2); and unbound minutes (78A–F16.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization include Italian-Americans (78A–H6.1); Japanese-Americans (78A–H6.2); and various subjects (78A–H6.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Indian Affairs 1943-1944

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Indian Affairs was established on December 17, 1821, with jurisdiction over subjects pertaining to Native Americans. Select committees to consider matters of Native Americans existed for several years before the creation of the standing committee. Among the matters referred to the committee were subjects relating to the care, education, and management of Native Americans and of their lands; the adjudication and payment of Indian depredation claims; bonds and stocks that had been part of Indian trust funds; adjudication of claims of Indians against the United States; the use and management of Native American funds; and the business and government of the Native American tribes. From 1885 until 1920, the committee exercised jurisdiction over appropriations relating to Native Americans. The Committee on Indian Affairs was abolished under the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Its jurisdiction and responsibilities were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Indian Affairs document various subjects (78A–F17.1). There is also a volume of minutes (78A–F17.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs document various subjects (78A–H7.1).

Committees

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Insular Affairs 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

On December 8, 1899, the House established the Committee on Insular Affairs to consider "all matters (excepting those affecting the revenue and appropriations) pertaining to the islands which came to the United States through the treaty of 1899 with Spain, and to Cuba." The Committee on Insular Affairs reported legislation concerning civil governments for each of the insular possessions. The committee also reported legislation concerning the clarification of citizenship status of inhabitants of the islands, ratification and confirmation of actions of the Philippine and Puerto Rican legislatures, matters relating to public works, harbor improvements, wharves, roads, railways, telephone and telegraph cables, electricity, trade and tariff laws, prohibition, education, taxes, bond issues, and relief from hurricanes and the depression. The committee also issued reports on the social, economic, and political conditions in the insular possessions. The committee was merged with other committees in 1946 under the Legislative Reorganization Act.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Insular Affairs include various subjects (78A–F18.1); and unbound minutes (78A–F18.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce 1943-1944

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce came into existence in 1892 when the name of the Committee on Commerce was changed. During most of the 19th century, there had been some inconsistency in the referral of certain customs-related matters. After 1895, however, the jurisdiction over customs districts, ports of entry and delivery, the transportation of dutiable goods, and officers and employees in the customs service passed to the Committee on Ways and Means. Similarly, for many years after the establishment of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in December 1887, the division of jurisdiction over various matters relating to water transportation between the new committee and the Committee on Commerce (later, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee) was inconsistently applied, but progressively more of these issues were referred to the Merchant Marine Committee. After passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the House rules defined the jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as follows: Interstate and foreign commerce generally; regulation of interstate and foreign transportation, except transportation by water not subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission; regulation of interstate and foreign communications; civil aeronautics; weather bureau; interstate oil compacts; petroleum and natural gas, except on the public lands; securities and exchanges; regulation of interstate transmission of power, except the installation of connections between Government water power projects; railroad labor and railroad retirement and unemployment, except revenue measures relating thereto; public health and quarantine; inland waterways; the Bureau of Standards and the standardization of weights and measures and the metric system.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce include executive communications (78A–F19.1), arranged numerically; and various subjects (78A–F19.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce document air commerce (78A–H8.1); broadcast of noncommercial programs (78A–H8.2); foreign commerce (78A–H8.3); liquor advertising (78A–H8.4); railroad rates (78A–H8.5); Securities and Exchange Commission (78A–H8.6); standard time (78A–H8.7); transportation (78A–H8.8); and various subjects (78A–H8.9).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Invalid Pensions 1943-1944**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Invalid Pensions was created on January 10, 1831, with jurisdiction over matters relating to pensions for disabled veterans. Originally, the jurisdiction of the committee included pensions from the War of 1812. The committee had become so overburdened with pensions from the Civil War, that on March 26, 1867, jurisdiction for pensions from the War of 1812 was transferred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. Subsequently, jurisdiction of the Committee on Invalid Pensions included only matters relating to pensions of the Civil War, with the committee reporting general and special bills authorizing payments of pensions and bills for relief of soldiers of that war.

Committee Papers 1943-1944**Scope and Contents note**

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions include correspondence (78A–F20.1); list of pensioners (78A–F20.2); various subjects (78A–F20.3); and unbound minutes (78A–F20.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the Judiciary 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Judiciary was established on June 3, 1813, to take into consideration matters touching judicial proceedings. In 1880 the rule defining its jurisdiction was revised to read "judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law," and this remained the formal definition of the jurisdiction of the committee until the reorganization of Congress in 1946. The committee's jurisdiction includes judiciary and judicial proceedings, civil and criminal; administrative practice and procedure; apportionment of Representatives; bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting; civil liberties; constitutional amendments; criminal law enforcement; Federal courts and judges, and local courts in the Territories and possessions; immigration policy and nonborder enforcement; interstate compacts generally; claims against the United States; meetings of Congress; attendance of Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner; and their acceptance of incompatible offices; National penitentiaries; patents, the Patent and Trademark Office, copyrights, and trademarks; Presidential succession; protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies; revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States; state and territorial boundary lines; and subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on the Judiciary include executive communications (78A–F21.1), arranged numerically; and various subjects (78A–F21.2). There is also a volume of minutes (78A–F21.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary include the abrogation of the “White Paper” and the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth (78A–H9.1); antilynching law (78A–H9.2); Bill of Rights Day (78A–H9.3); compensation for civilian war workers injured in course of their duties (78A–H9.4); constitutional amendments (78A–H9.5); equal-rights amendment (78A–H9.6); executive usurpation of legislative powers (78A–H9.7); extension of admiralty remedies (78A–H9.8); fair employment (78A–H9.9); Japanese-Americans (78A–H9.10); Montgomery Ward seizure (78A–H9.11); national lottery (78A–H9.12); poll tax (73A–H9.13); presidential tenure (78A–H9.14); recording of congressional votes at final passage of a piece of legislation (78A–H9.15); sale of alcoholic liquors to members of the armed services (78A–H9.16); States’ rights (78A–H9.17); trial of civilians in Hawaii by military or provost courts (78A–H9.18); U. S. District Court review of decisions made by Federal boards, commissions, and other Government agencies (78A–H9.19); favoring reenactment of the law prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States (78A–H9.20); opposing the reenactment of the law prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States (78A–H9.21); and various subjects (78A–H9.22),

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number; the unnumbered petitions in 78A–H9.20 and 78A–H9.21 are arranged alphabetically by State.

Committee on Labor 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Labor was created in 1883, when its jurisdiction was removed from the old Education and Labor Committee and two separate committees were created. Despite the establishment of a committee devoted entirely to labor issues, little significant labor legislation was passed before the depression of the 1930s. The committee's jurisdiction included the wages and hours of labor; the arbitration of labor difficulties; the use of convict labor, alien labor, contract labor, and military labor in competition with "honest labor"; and the conditions of laborers employed in Government service. The committee considered methods of directing the work of Federal employees, including the use of the Taylor System of shop management and problems relating to child and woman labor; it also investigated such labor-related subjects as conditions in city slums and conditions of blacks in America and of saleswomen in the District of Columbia.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Labor document various subjects (78A–F22.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the Library 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

The standing Committee on the Library (1806-1946) was composed of the House members of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress. Its jurisdiction included all legislation or matters touching on the Library of Congress; and statuary, pictures or works of art on the Capitol grounds. The records of the Joint Committee for recent Congresses have been in the custody of the Committee on House Administration.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Library document various subjects (78A-F23.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Library document various subjects (78A-H11.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Liquor 1943-1944

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Liquor document unions (78A–H10.1); wages (78A–H10.2); working conditions (78A–H10.3); and various subjects (78A–H10.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries 1943-1944**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was established on December 21, 1887, to replace the Select Committee on American Shipbuilding and Shipowning Interests. The House Rules defined its jurisdiction as those matters concerning the merchant marine. This included all matters relating to transportation by water, the Coast Guard, life-saving service, lighthouses, lightships, ocean derelicts, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Panama Canal, and fisheries. Legislation referred to the committee also included matters involving seamen (their assignments, wages, treatment, and health) and officers (their titles, conduct, and licensing); the naming, measuring, licensing, and registering of vessels; navigation and related laws; pleasure yachts; collisions at sea, as well as international arrangements to prevent them; coasting districts; maritime schools; and, taxes, fines, and penalties on vessels. The committee has also regulated shipping in the Philippines and Hawaii. As did most committees of the House, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee created subcommittees to handle portions of its jurisdiction. In 1919 the committee was given jurisdiction over wireless telegraphy (radio), and in 1932 its name was changed to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries. After a dispute with the Committee on Interstate and

Committees

Foreign Commerce, the jurisdiction over radio services was transferred to that committee in 1935 and the term "radio" was dropped from the name of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries document unemployment insurance for seamen (78A–F24.1); and various subjects (78A–F24.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Military Affairs 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

A succession of House select committees considered legislation on military affairs from 1811 until 1822, when the House established a standing Committee on Military Affairs. The jurisdiction of the committee included appropriation bills covering the military establishment, the public defense, and the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. The committee reported the military appropriation bills until 1920, when that power was transferred to the Appropriations Committee. Jurisdiction of the committee also included the establishment and care of national cemeteries and battlefields; acquisition and conveyance of lands for military reservations and improvements upon such grounds; disposition of war trophies and distribution of obsolete weapons and armament; conduct of joint operations of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps; and promotion of military aviation and Army aeronautics. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 abolished the Committee on Military Affairs and transferred its jurisdiction to the newly-created Armed Services Committee.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Military Affairs include lists of occupationally deferred Federal employees, 1943–45 (78A–F25.1), arranged alphabetically by agency; and various subjects (78A–F25.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs include air bases (78A–H12.1); alcoholic liquors and the serviceman (78A–H12.2); American prisoner-of-war relief (78A–H12.3); promotions for American prisoners of war (78A–H12.4); chiropractic corps in the Army (78A–H12.5); Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (78A–H12.6); farm labor (78A–H12.7); Japanese-Americans (78A–H12.8); optometrists as commissioned in the armed services (78A–H12.9); pharmacy corps in the Army (78A–H12.10); free transportation for furloughed members of the armed services (78A–H12.11); universal military training (78A–H12.12); and various subjects (78A–H12.13).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Mines and Mining 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

The Committee on Mines and Mining was created on December 19, 1865, for consideration of subjects relating to mining interests. It exercised jurisdiction over the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, the establishment of mining schools and mining experimental stations, mineral land laws, the welfare of men working in mines, mining debris, relief in cases of mineral contracts connected with the prosecution of war, the mining of radium ore, and the Government's fuel yards in the District of Columbia. In 1947, the committee was abolished and its duties were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Mines and Mining include various subjects (78A–F26.1); and unbound minutes (78A–F26.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Naval Affairs 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

In 1822, the standing Committee on Naval Affairs was created. The jurisdiction of the committee included consideration of all matters which concerned the naval establishment, the increase or reduction of commissioned officers and enlisted men, and their pay and allowances and the increase of ships or vessels of all classes of the Navy. Other subjects under the committee's expanded jurisdiction pertained to naval and marine aeronautics; the construction of aircraft carriers for the Navy; the acquisition of sites for naval facilities; the establishment, construction, improvement, and maintenance of such facilities; the authorization of special decorations, orders, medals, and other insignia for naval personnel; the acceptance of offices and emoluments from foreign governments; claims of personnel and civilian employees of the Navy; and legislation relating to the Coast Guard, the Marine Corps, the Marine Band, the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, the Naval Observatory, and the

Committees

Coast and Geodetic Survey. The committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and its jurisdiction transferred to the Armed Services Committee.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Naval Affairs document various subjects (78A–F27.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs document various subjects (78A–H13.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Patents 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on Patents was established in 1837. Jurisdiction of the committee included patent, copyright, and trademark laws and revision of such laws; the jurisdiction of courts in patent cases; the counterfeiting of trademarks; and the Patent Office and its affairs. Private legislation,

Committees

usually initiated in response to petition, was an important part of the work of the committee, especially between 1840 and 1890. Relief was sought by inventors for whom protection was not provided in the existing patent law (such as aliens and government employees) and by patentees who requested extensions on patents because they had not profited sufficiently during the period provided by the original patent. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Judiciary Committee absorbed the jurisdiction of the Committee on Patents.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Patents include correspondence (78A–F28.1), arranged alphabetically by correspondent; and various subjects (78A–F28.2). There is also a volume of minutes, 78th Congress, 1st session, to 79th Congress, 2d session (78A–F28.3); and a docket volume, 77th Congress, 1st session, to 79th Congress, 2d session (77A–F27.5).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Patents document various subjects (78A–H14.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committees

Committee on Pensions 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Pensions was created in 1880, replacing the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions with jurisdiction over subjects relating to the pensions of all the wars of the United States except the Civil War. On January 3, 1939 the jurisdiction of the committee was rewritten to include, the pensions of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and Boxer Rebellion, while all other pension legislation was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. The committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and its jurisdiction transferred, for the most part, to the executive agencies.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Pensions include various subjects (78A–F29.1); and unbound minutes (78A–F29.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Pensions document various subjects (78A–H15.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

A Select Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads was established in 1806 and made a standing committee in 1808. The jurisdiction of the committee extended to all proposed legislation relating to the carrying of the mails, both foreign and domestic. It included the determination of the location, construction, and maintenance of post offices and post roads; the acquisition, lease, or transfer of realty or facilities for postal purposes; and certain aspects of the employment and management of postal employees, such as the pay and leave of letter carriers, and the settlement of claims brought by employees or contractors. Also included was the regulation of the Postal Service, including postal rates, the franking privilege, and the printing of stamped envelopes. At various times, the Railway Mail Service, ocean mail service, pneumatic tube service, postal savings banks, postal telegraphy, the Air Mail Service, and Rural Free Delivery were included in its jurisdiction. As part of its responsibility, the committee investigated the management of postal facilities, contracts for carrying the mail, and other subjects such as the forgery of postal money orders. In 1885 the jurisdiction of the committee was expanded to include appropriation authority and prepared Post Office appropriations bills from that time until 1920 when the authority was revoked under a rule change. The committee functioned until 1946 when its jurisdiction was included in that of the new Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads include hearings (78A-F30.1); various subjects (78A-F30.2); and unbound minutes (78A-F30.3).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds: 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was established in 1837, replacing the Select Committee on Public Buildings which was created in 1819. The committee's jurisdiction included the construction throughout the country of public buildings, documenting customs houses, post offices, and federal court houses; the erection of monuments and memorials; the purchase of property for public use; improvements to public property; and compensation for workers erecting public buildings. During the early years of the committee, much of the legislation reported had to do with constructing and improving public buildings in Washington, D.C., and commissioning artists to create art work for those buildings. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds became part of the Committee on Public Works.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document various subjects (78A–F31.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Public Lands 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

The Committee on Public Lands was established in 1805 and given jurisdiction over matters relating to the lands of the United States. Jurisdiction of the committee included the sale and settlement of public lands, land claims, minerals and waters on public lands, irrigation, forest reserves and game living in them, national parks, conservation, land grants, foreign ownership of land, and administration of the lands of the public domain. The establishment of a land court and to provide for the judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in certain states and territories was also part of the committee's jurisdiction. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committees on Indian Affairs; Territories, Mines and Mining; Irrigation and Reclamation; and Insular Affairs were abolished and their jurisdictions were combined with those of the Committee on Public Lands. On February 2, 1951, the name of the committee was changed to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to more accurately reflect the full scope of its jurisdiction.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Lands include correspondence (78A-F32.1); various subjects (78A-F32.2); and unbound minutes (78A-F32.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands include petitions relating to the Arizona Children's Colony, boundary of Iowa and Nebraska, food for national emergency, game reserves in North Dakota, grazing, Interior Department activity in Alaska, management of public lands, problem of

Committees

withdrawal of land from local tax control, and proposed national monument of Fort Caroline, St. Johns Bluff, Florida. (78A–H16.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Rivers and Harbors 1943-1944**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors was authorized early in the 48th Congress in December 1883. The committee was given jurisdiction over subjects relating to the improvements of rivers and harbors and had the responsibility of reporting the river and harbor bill, which previously had been handled by the Committee on Commerce. The committee's jurisdiction changed over time. When the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River was terminated in 1911, its responsibilities were transferred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. The subject of flood control was removed from the committee's authority in 1916 and assigned to the new Committee on Flood Control. After 1920 the committee could no longer report appropriation bills for rivers and harbors and its legislative authority was limited to reporting only bills that authorized improvements to rivers and harbors. These shifts in authority still left many subjects within the jurisdiction of the committee. These included improvement of watersheds and dams thereon, construction of locks on navigable streams, construction and maintenance of equipment for river improvements, erosion of banks on navigable streams, pollution of navigable waters, intrastate inland waterways, and navigation of international boundary streams. The committee was terminated early in the 80th Congress on January 3, 1947. Its successor was the Committee on Public Works.

Committee Papers 1943-1944**Scope and Contents note**

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors document various subjects (78A–F33.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors include petitions relating to canals in the Central Valley Water Project in California, dam on Stanislaus River in California, water problems, Florida Barge Canal, bridging the Columbia River, intercoastal waterway, level of Lake Michigan, St. Lawrence Waterway, river pollution, river carriers and barge lines, Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, and various other subjects (78A–H17.1), arranged by committee docket number.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Roads 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Roads was created in 1913 with jurisdiction over matters relating "to the construction or maintenance of roads, other than appropriations therefore." The statement outlining the committee's jurisdiction contained the proviso that measures for specific roads could not be included in bills for general legislation, nor could any bill relating to a specific road "embrace a provision in relation to any other specific road." During the first decade of its existence, the

Committees

committee reported bills authorizing aid to the States in the construction of rural post roads, and with the 1921 Federal Highway Act in the construction and maintenance of highways, forest roads, trails, and rural post roads. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committee was disbanded and its jurisdiction included in those of the new Committee on Public Works.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Roads document various subjects (78A-F34.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Roads document various subjects (78A-H18.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Rules 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The Rules Committee was established as a select committee until 1880 when it was made a standing committee. Jurisdiction included the original establishment and revision of the rules of the House,

Committees

an activity that required little attention after the first Congress because the rules of the previous Congress were usually adopted with few changes at the beginning of each new Congress. Further jurisdiction consisted of all proposed action on the rules and joint rules, control over the order of business on the floor of the House through the issuance of special orders or rules, and recesses and final adjournments of Congress.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Rules document various subjects (78A–F35.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the Territories 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on the Territories was established in 1825 to examine the legislative, civil, and criminal proceedings of the territories, and to devise and report to the House opinions necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and non-residents. The committee also reported legislation concerning the structure, status, and power of the territorial governments; statehood; powers of municipalities; boundary disputes; and on matters relating to public lands and homesteading, railroads, public works, public buildings, highways, taxation, bond issues, education, Indians, prohibition, and wildlife. The jurisdiction of the committee was later absorbed by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on the Territories include Alaska (78A–F36.1); Hawaii (78A–F36.2); and various subjects (78A–F36.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Territories include Alaska (78A–H19.1); and Hawaii (78A–H19.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on War Claims 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on War Claims was created in 1873 to replace the Committee on Revolutionary Claims (1825-1873). Jurisdiction of the committee was defined to include claims arising from Indian hostilities and included claims for property seized for use by the U.S. Army and Navy from citizens in the Southern States who remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War. Jurisdiction was expanded to include "claims arising from any war in which the United States has been engaged." The records include those of the Southern Claims Commission. Although most of the work of the committee involved reporting private legislation for the settlement of claims of individuals and corporations, on occasion it reported on the war claims of states and territories against the United States, as well as general legislation that provided for the adjudication of certain classes of claims.

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This committee, like the Claims Committee, had authority to report bills making appropriations for the payment of the obligations within its jurisdiction. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 the committee was abolished and its jurisdiction transferred to the Judiciary Committee and the executive agencies.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on War Claims include various subjects (78A–F37.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Ways and Means 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Ways and Means is the oldest standing committee in Congress. In 1795 another Select Committee on Ways and Means was formed, and was regularly reappointed in each session until it was defined as a standing committee in 1802. The jurisdiction of the committee includes customs revenue, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery; reciprocal trade agreements; revenue measures generally; revenue measures relating to insular possessions; bonded debt of the United States, subject to the last sentence of clause 4(f); deposit of public monies; transportation of dutiable goods; tax exempt foundations and charitable trusts; and national social security (except health care and facilities programs that are supported from general revenues as opposed to payroll deductions and except work incentive programs).

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Ways and Means include the cabaret tax (78A–F38.1), arranged alphabetically by State; general correspondence (78A–F38.2); subject correspondence (78A–F38.3); executive communications (78A–F38.4), arranged numerically; income tax (78A–F38.5); postal rates (78A–F38.6); reconversion (78A–F38.7); renegotiation of Government contracts (78A–F38.8); Revenue Act of 1943 (78A–F38.9); sales tax (78A–F38.10); social security (78A–F38.11), arranged alphabetically by correspondent; and various subjects (78A–F38.12).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means include the annuities for the blind (78A–H20.1); assistance to the aged, including the Townsend Plan (78A–H20.2); income tax, including the Rumml, pay-as-you-go plan (78A–H20.3); reconversion and post-war programs (78A–H20.4); Federal retail sales tax (78A–H20.5); alcohol (78A–H20.6); cabaret tax (78A–H20.7); excess-profits tax (78A–H20.8); tax exemptions (78A–H20.9); gasoline tax (78A–H20.10); simplification of tax returns (78A–H20.11); Social Security Act (78A–H20.12); and various subjects (78A–H20.13).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, however, the unnumbered petitions in 78A–H20.1 and 78A–H20.2 are arranged alphabetically by State.

Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation 1943-1944

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

Before 1924, the Committees on Pensions and on Invalid Pensions had dealt with the pension problems of individual veterans, and the Ways and Means Committee had been responsible for writing the majority of the legislation relating to veterans. All three of the committees continued to exist after the World War Veterans' Legislation Committee was created. In 1947 the World War Veterans Legislation Committee was renamed Veterans' Affairs, and its jurisdiction expanded to include the subjects that had been referred to the committees on Pensions and Invalid Pensions which were abolished under the reorganization of that year.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation include general correspondence (78A-F39.1), arranged alphabetically by correspondent; subject correspondence (78A-F39.2); executive communications (78A-F39.3), arranged numerically; communications from the Veterans' Administration relating to legislation (78A-F39.4), arranged by bill number; various subjects (78A-F39.5); and unbound minutes (78A-F39.6).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred To Committees 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation include hospital location and construction (78A-H21.1); hospitalization of veterans (78A-H21.2); flexible pension payments to veterans (78A-H21.3); rehabilitation of disabled veterans (78A-H21.4); GI Bill of Rights—

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Federal aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans (78A–H21.5); and various subjects (78A–H21.6), arranged alphabetically by State, thereunder by Congressman.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged numerically by journalized petition number, unless otherwise indicated.

Select Committee Appointed to Conduct a Study and Investigation of the National Defense Program in Its Relations to Small Business in the United States 1943-1944

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee Appointed to Conduct a Study and Investigation of the National Defense Program in Its Relations to Small Business in the United States include hearings (78A–F46.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Select Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

On January 29, 1934, the House created the Select Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources, consisting of 15 members, including the chairmen of the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries, as well as the two House Members on the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. The committee monitored, studied, and investigated the wildlife conservation activities of a number of federal agencies, including the Fish and Wildlife

Committees

Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and other agencies tangentially involved in wildlife conservation.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources include printed copies of House and Senate bills, accompanied by related correspondence with Members of Congress, federal and state agencies, private groups, and individual citizens. These touch upon such topics as wildlife and migratory bird refuges, construction of certain public works, conservation of fishery resources, and the acquisition of additional land for national parks. Also included is correspondence on more general subjects, memorandums, published materials relating to conservation, and drafts and copies of committee reports. Records relating to the committee hearings include correspondence with federal and state agencies in preparation for the hearings, correspondence with witnesses after the hearings, lists of witnesses and the topics to be discussed during the hearings, and the published transcripts of committee hearings. There are committee minutes; copies of speeches by A. Willis Robertson, chairman of the committee; clippings from the "Congressional Record"; and correspondence from citizens requesting copies of the published hearings and reports. A separate finding aid for the Select Committee's records is available.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Select Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

On January 26, 1944, the House created the Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning to undertake a comprehensive study to assist Congress in formulating a postwar economic policy that would ease the transition to a peacetime economy. Working through seven subcommittees, the committee held extensive hearings and conducted studies on various phases of

Committees

the economy. It issued 10 reports on specific subjects in addition to the final report of December 12, 1946 (H. Rept. 2729, 79th Cong., 2d sess., Serial 11026).

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning include various subjects (78A–F43.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Select Committee on Post-War Military Policy 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

On March 28, 1944, established the Select Committee on Post-War Military Policy composed of seven members each from the committees on military and naval affairs and nine additional members. The select committee was directed to study postwar military requirements and report the findings periodically. Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia served as chairman. The committee concentrated on three problems: whether a universal military training program should be established, whether a single department should be created to encompass all the armed services, and how the armed services might benefit from scientific research and development. Extensive public hearings were held from April 1944 to June 1945, with witnesses including civilian and military officials of the Federal Government, representatives of veterans organizations, leaders of labor unions, and other citizens.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

Committees

- Woodrum, Clifton Alexander, 1887-1950

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee on Post-War Military Policy include correspondence, hearing transcripts, witness statements, treatises on topics relevant to the select committee's inquiry, newsclippings, and administrative records. There is a separate finding aid to the Select Committee's papers.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Select Committee to Investigate Acts of Executive Agencies Beyond the Scope of Their Authority 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

On February 11, 1943, the House created the Select Committee to Investigate Acts of Executive Agencies Beyond the Scope of Their Authority in response to the general perception that Congress had relinquished its authority. The committee was to serve as a board of review over administrative procedures by conducting investigations of Federal department or agency actions and regulations if the committee received complaints that a particular Federal agency was exceeding its authority, invading constitutional rights, or imposing penalties without providing citizens a fair tribunal to present their defense. Howard W. Smith of Virginia served as chairman.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

Committees

- Smith, Howard Worth, 1883-1976

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee to Investigate Acts of Executive Agencies Beyond the Scope of Their Authority document various subjects (78A-F40.1). There is a separate finding aid to the Select Committee's papers.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Select Committee to Investigate Air Accidents 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

Beginning in the fall of 1940, a series of fatal accidents involving commercial aircraft appalled the public and led to demands for a thorough investigation. Accordingly, on March 12, 1941, the House created the Select Committee to Investigate Air Accidents to ascertain the facts about all aspects of the air accidents that occurred in 1940 and 1941. (This was later extended to encompass accidents in 1942.) The committee was given authority to investigate airplane construction, ground facilities, airline management and operations, laws and regulations, enforcement activities, airline liability, and other information necessary to enable the committee to recommend improvements.

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee to Investigate Air Accidents include general correspondence; records relating to investigations of air accidents; records relating to the

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committee's Latin American tour; exhibits, reference materials, steno notes, and page proofs of hearing testimony; miscellaneous records of the Civil Aeronautics Board; and vouchers and financial papers of the committee. There is a separate finding aid to the Select Committee's papers.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Select Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

On May 29, 1928, the House established the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures to consider election disputes and charges of electoral fraud and excess campaign expenditures that might arise from the upcoming Presidential and congressional campaigns. Similar select committees became regular features of each election year beginning in 1944. The committees were authorized to investigate campaign contributions and expenditures in both the primary and general election contests, violations of Federal election laws, and other matters that might aid the House in drafting any necessary remedial legislation or in deciding contests regarding the right to a seat in the House of Representatives. The committees furnished candidates with information on Federal election laws. They collected campaign finance information, either directly from candidates, political parties, congressional campaign committees, and others by means of questionnaires and circular letters, or from reports and statements submitted by political organizations and candidates to the House Clerk or State officials. The committees also received complaints regarding allegations of unfair campaign practices, fraudulent vote counting, or other election misdeeds and investigated those with sufficient facts to establish prima facie cases. The committees sent representatives to the congressional districts involved in the dispute to conduct interviews, examine evidence, and collect information. On occasion, the special committees held public hearings on the disputes in Washington or in the districts involved. The special committees also undertook studies of Federal, State, and local statutes regulating elections.

Committees

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures include correspondence, records relating from the inquiry into the political activities of certain organizations, records relating to the inquiry into the use of the franking privilege for mailing campaign literature, records relating to the Anti-Nazi League, and hearing transcripts. There is a separate finding aid to the Select Committee's papers.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Select Committee to Investigate Conditions of American Indians 1943-1944

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee to Investigate Conditions of American Indians include various sub-jects (78A-F42.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Select Committee to Investigate National Defense Migration 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

On March 31, 1941, the House passed a resolution, continuing the Select Committee to Investigate Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens under the new title of Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration to study the ramifications of the defense-oriented migration. The committee conducted public hearings around the country from June 1941 to September 1942, including hearings on the West Coast in February and March 1942 to consider the problems inherent in the proposed relocation of enemy aliens and Japanese-Americans. The committee issued eight reports relating to national defense migration and the evacuation effort, culminating with the final report on January 8, 1943 (H. Rept. 3, 78th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 10760).

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee to Investigate National Defense Migration include general correspondence; monographs on the interstate migration of destitute citizens; hearings on evacuation of enemy aliens from the Pacific Coast; bills of the select committee; and records related to the study of agricultural labor supply problems. There are also several hearing files for hearings held in Washington, D.C.; New York, N.Y.; Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala.; Chicago, Ill.; Lincoln, Hastings, and Omaha, Nebr.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; San Francisco, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; San Diego, Calif.; Hartford, Conn.; Trenton, N.J.; Baltimore, Md.; Detroit, Mich.; and St. Louis, Mo. Additional committee transcripts are included, committee reports, reading files, newspaper clippings, and the committee's mailing list. A separate finding aid for the Select Committee's records is available.

Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

On January 19, 1943, the House passed a resolution introduced by E. E. Cox of Georgia that established the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission and endowed it with broad authority to study and investigate the organization, personnel, and activities of the FCC to determine if it was acting lawfully and in the public interest. In his comments on

Committees

the resolution, Cox said that he had introduced it in response to numerous complaints from small broadcasters, newspapers having an interest in broadcasting, and employees of various Government departments, including the Army and Navy. Cox stated that "all these people insisted that Mr. [James L.] Fly, the Chairman of the Commission, was undertaking to set up a despotic dictatorship over all media of communication." Cox charged that he had suffered FCC harassment since introduction of the resolution.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Cox, Edward Eugene, 1880-1952

Committee Papers 1943-1944

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission include various subjects (78A–F45.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Select Committee to Investigate the Seizure of Montgomery Ward and Company 1943-1944

Biographical/Historical note

On April 26, 1944, the United States Government seized the Chicago properties of Montgomery Ward and Company under an Executive order issued because the corporation refused to abide by a National War Labor Board order extending a union contract with the firm. Montgomery Ward challenged the Government's authority to take this action; Sewell Avery, chief executive officer,

Originals of Printed House Documents

refused to cooperate or to leave his offices and was subsequently carried from the building by two soldiers. On May 5, 1944, the House established the Select Committee to Investigate the Seizure of Montgomery Ward and Company. The committee held hearings in May and June and submitted its report on September 19, 1944.

Committee Papers 1943-1944**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Select Committee to Investigate the Seizure of Montgomery Ward and Company document various subjects (78A-F44.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Special Committee on Un-American Activities (The Dies Committee) 1943-1944**Biographical/Historical note**

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities (The Dies Committee) was created on May 26, 1938, with the approval of House Resolution 282. The purpose of the committee was to investigate un-American activities in the United States, domestic diffusion of such propaganda, and all other questions relating thereto.

Scope and Contents note

There is a separate finding for the records of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities (The Dies Committee).

Originals of Printed House Documents 1943-1944 11.0 Cubic feet (48 volumes)

Election Records

Scope and Contents note

Original House documents are from the 1st session (78A–C1); and 2d session (78A–C2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Election Records 1943-1944 1.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The election records include the credentials of Representatives and Delegates (78A–J1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by state or territory.

Other Records 1943-1944 1.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include a volume of roll calls (78A–K1); motions to discharge committees from consideration of bills and resolutions (78A–K2); announcements of Senate appointees to membership in joint committees (78A–K3); and various papers (78A–K4).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 78A–K4, which is arranged by subject.

Records of Impeachment Proceedings 1943-1944

Impeachment of Albert W. Johnson and Albert L. Watson

Impeachment of Albert W. Johnson and Albert L. Watson 1943-1944**Scope and Contents note**

The papers pertain to impeachment proceedings against Albert W. Johnson and Albert L. Watson, District Judges of the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania (78B–A1).

Records of the Office of the Clerk 1943-1944**Record Books 1943-1944 4.0 Cubic feet (13 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

The record books include a House bill book (78C–A1); House resolution book—joint, concurrent and simple—together with Senate joint and concurrent resolutions (78C–A2); Senate bill book (78C–A3); individual ledger (78C–A4); register of papers sent to the Senate (78C–A5); register of papers received from the Senate (78C–A6); register of committee reports, messages from the President, and executive communications (78C–A7); and petition book (78C–A8).

Other Records 1943-1944 0.25 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include reports filed with the Clerk of the House pursuant to statutory requirement (78C–B1), arranged by agency.